ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REFORMATORY SCHOOL

AT

YERROWDA

FOR THE

YEAR 1900.

XII
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Director of Public Instruction's Office,
Poona, 11th July 1901.

From

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Poona.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Educational Department, Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, herewith, the report of the Superintendent, Yerrowda Reformatory School, for the year ending December 31st, 1900, and to add the following remarks.

2. The report is dated March 25th, 1901, whereas I notice that the report of the Superintendent for 1899 was dated January 25th, 1900. The present Superintendent will be asked to expedite the submission of the next report.

3. But this report, though addressed to the Director of Public Instruction, was not received in this office till June 29th, 1901. The explanation for this delay is that the report has been three months in circulation among the members of the Visiting Committee. Gentlemen on the Committee have made lengthy remarks and suggestions which have been dealt with to some extent by the Superintendent in a supplementary report, dated June 22nd, and these papers have been sent up to me by the Educational Inspector, Central Division, who also adds his remarks.

4. Thus a mass of correspondence has been accumulated since the original report was written. This is the effect of Rule 12 of the Rules sanctioned, under Section 21 of the Reformatory Schools Act, by Government Notification No. 2999 of June 5th, 1900. It is laid down in this rule that the report shall, before submission to the Director of Public Instruction, be sent to each member of the Committee for information and any remarks he may wish to make.

5. It appears to be necessary, under the Rules now in force, to send up all these papers to Government. Government will thus be in a position to judge whether it is desirable that the present procedure should continue, or whether some alteration should be made in Rule 12. In my opinion it is essential that the report dealing with the events of the past year should be in the hands of Government as soon as possible, and that it should be placed before Government in a concise form so that the salient features of the year may be grasped at once. Again, the Committee of Visitors have every possible opportunity of making suggestions and criticising the work of the School under Rules 35 and 36. The criticisms made by them at the time of visiting the School ought to receive immediate attention, whereas a perusal of the remarks which accompany this report will show that it is absolutely impossible to deal with a mass of suggestions which embrace every kind of criticism from the conduct of the committing Magistrates to the provision of religious teaching for the boys.

6. For these reasons, I think that Rules 12 and 37 should be reconsidered, and that in future the Annual Report of the School should be sent by the Superintendent to the Director of Public Instruction, through the Educational Inspector, Central Division, as soon as it is written. The Director of Public Instruction will submit it to Government, and copies of the printed report and Government Resolution can then be supplied to the Visiting Committee, who will be able to utilise them in their visits in the ensuing year for purposes of comparison and suggestion.

7. Dealing with the report itself, I have the honour to call attention to the fact that the Educational administration of the School dates from 1st April

1900, and that the present Superintendent, Mr. Pajnigar, joined his appointment on 4th July 1900. Up to that date the School remained under the late Superintendent, Mr. F. Kavasji. The new *regime* may be said to have commenced with the new Superintendent.

8. That officer had had no previous experience of a boarding school, though he had been for many years Head Master of a Government High School. I need hardly say that the Educational Inspector, Central Division, and I had no more acquaintance with the working of Reformatory Schools than could be obtained by a few visits paid to the two institutions of the Presidency. These facts, taken in connection with the time that the School was under the Department during the year under report, precluded the possibility of any large changes in the method of management being undertaken. The Department had to observe and acquire information and experience.

9. The report shows in paragraph 2 that the Reformatory is overcrowded and that 29 applications for admission were refused during the year. Thirty-six boys were admitted. The Superintendent discusses both the question of the age at which boys should be admitted and also whether committals to the Reformatory should be made on first conviction, except where boys are being evidently trained to commit crime. Both these questions seem to be deserving of careful attention in view of the lack of accommodation in the Reformatory School and the tendency to an increase in the number of committals.

10. The conduct of the boys appears to have been satisfactory on the whole, and the number of offences decreased, though the average daily attendance rose from 123 to 131. In personal conversation with the Superintendent at my visits to the School, he has informed me that the boys are generally not difficult to control, and that wilful and deliberate offences are uncommon.

11. The information in the tables which deal with discharged pupils is very disappointing. It may be gathered from it that the training for a certain trade or occupation is of little value after the school-life is over. Table, "Reformatory Schools, II", shows that out of 94 boys discharged in three years 46 have disappeared and cannot be traced, 8 have been reconvicted, 2 are of bad character and only 10 are pursuing the industries learnt in the School. Statement D shows details for the boys released in 1900, and it is remarkable to notice in how very few cases is the trade followed after the boy obtains his freedom. Probably the caste system is largely responsible for this fact, but it presents a problem which is well worthy of solution, if possible.

12. The figures given in paragraph 6 under the head, "Marks System" are satisfactory and indicate progress, while the purchase by the boys of a foot-ball instead of sweetmeats will, I am sure, be noted by Government with approval.

13. Paragraphs 7 and 8 dealing with the health of the boys do not require special comment, but I should like to endorse the remarks of the Superintendent as to the great interest which has been displayed by the Superintendents of the Yerrowda Central Prison in the health of the boys. I may further add that I have noted in frequent visits that the boys, as a whole, are well nurtured and developed.

14. I have specially addressed Government on the subject of the buildings and need make no further remarks here. The Superintendent's comments on the clothing of the boys deserve and will have attention, and much consideration has been given during the year to the subject of the industries taught. The School industries are not worked for profit, but it is not unsatisfactory to note that the value of the work done covers the cost of tools, plant and raw material. I am endeavouring to secure for the School a better plot* of ground for agricultural operations; and Dr. Thomson of the College of Science has made suggestions as to manual training, which will, I hope, be eventually adopted to a large extent.

* Away from the Central Prison land. The present plot is in the centre of the lands tilled by convicts.

15. The cost of maintenance of the School was considerably heavier than in the preceding year, and is fully accounted for by the Superintendent.

16. Mr. Pajnigar's remarks on the School establishment generally are interesting, and he pays a tribute of praise to his predecessor who had been in charge of the Reformatory for 11 years. The staff generally appears to be competent, and the members of it take real interest in their work, and are much assisted by the monitors, whose duties are regulated on an excellent system, and who apparently appreciate the special position which they hold.

17. As regards education, the remarks of the Superintendent are full and noteworthy. Since the School was transferred to the Department, a good deal has been done to make the literary education more interesting and profitable, to supply boys with books to read, and to diffuse general information by reading aloud of interesting books. More can be done in time and with money in this direction, and I hope soon to see the school-rooms hung with bright pictures and charts. The report shows that physical education has not been neglected, but there is room here for further development.

18. I have frequently paid informal visits to the Reformatory during the year, and have had opportunities of seeing the boys under all conditions. I venture to think that the report now submitted will be held by Government to indicate that the transfer of the School to the Educational Department has so far been attended with success, and that the Superintendent, Mr. Pajnigar, and his staff have done their best to carry out in a sensible way the reforms which have been indicated as desirable. Much remains to be done before the school-life in the Reformatory is properly organised, and this perhaps can never be achieved until radical alterations have been made in the buildings. But there is hardly any feature of the Reformatory life which has not been subjected to scrutiny during the year, and I trust that in time and as funds become available it will be found possible to entirely emancipate the institution from its prison character. But it must not be forgotten that by the remodelling of buildings and school-life a moral reformation is not guaranteed, and that there will always remain the need for strict discipline and close supervision over those who are either by nature or heredity moral delinquents.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. GILES,

Director of Public Instruction.

No. 257 OF 1901.

Reformatory School Office.
Yerrowda, 25th March 1901.

From

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE REFORMATORY SCHOOL,
Yerrowda.

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the working of the Yerrowda Reformatory School for the year ending 31st December 1900.

In September 1899 the Government of India decided that all Reformatory Schools should be placed under the charge of the Educational Department as soon as it could conveniently be arranged, and on 1st April 1900 the management of this Institution passed into the hands of the Director of Public Instruction after its connection with the Jail Department for nearly eleven years since the day of its establishment. The main features of jail management are stated

to have been the maintenance of strict discipline and the convenient utilization of the boys' labour. The questions to which the Government of India have now drawn attention as deserving special consideration at the hands of the managing authority are :—(1) Improvement of the industrial education imparted to the boys in the School and its adaptation to their needs on leaving School; (2) Employment of boys on leaving the School; (3) Maintenance of a watch over the discharged boys; and (4) Introduction of some system of apprenticeship. How best to bring about these results has been under consideration. In the meantime the School was conducted on the same lines as in the past.

2. *Number of Juveniles in the School.*—The year began with 130 boys and 36 more were received during the year, while the number released in the same period was 37. Consequently the number remaining in the School on the last day of the year was 129. As many as 29 applications for admission had to be refused for want of accommodation, in spite of which the daily average number of boys was 131·8 while the School can accommodate 120 only.

(*a*) Of the 129 boys in School at the end of the year 15 were under 12 years of age, 93 between 12 and 16 years, and 21 of or over 16; that is more than 25 per cent. of the total number were either above or below what I would call the suitable age for committal to a reformatory. For, boys under 12 years are in my opinion too young to benefit by strict discipline or to learn a trade; and in India boys of 16 may be considered to have reached maturity and ought no longer to be kept inside a reformatory. This was also the view taken by the Madras Committee on Reformatory Schools.

(*b*) The details of the boys admitted and released in the two years, 1899 and 1900, are given in a tabular form in Appendix A. The statement, "Reformatory Schools, I", which has been added to the appendices since the preceding year in compliance with Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 8525, dated 8th December 1899, furnishes the same information and seems to be superfluous in as much as all the information contained in it is given in one or other of the appendices except the classification of boys according to religion, which item can conveniently be incorporated in either Appendix A or B. The small number of Mahomedans as well as the still smaller number of Bráhmins, Christians, and Israelites, and on the other hand the very large number of other Hindus are remarkable as pointing to the fact that the classes which mainly supply the Reformatory with its material are those who have no permanent homes and who are constantly moving about from one place to another in search of livelihood.

(*c*) Another interesting classification is that according to languages. Among the 129 boys there were 78 speaking Maráthi, 24 speaking Gujaráti, including Banjari and Bhil dialects, 11 Hindustáni, 10 Kánarese, and 6 Sindhi. It will be observed that the vernacular of nearly 40 per cent. of the boys is other than Maráthi and yet the whole teaching hitherto has been in Maráthi only. From the next financial year an additional Gujaráti teacher has been sanctioned which will help to improve the teaching to same extent.

(*d*) Nine boys out of the 129 belonged to Native States and the rest to British territory, 118 of the latter being from the Bombay Presidency, one from Beluchistan and the other from the Central Provinces. Of the boys who belonged to Native States, 8 came from the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and one from the Jath State.

3. *Admissions during the year.*—Appendix B gives the name, age, nature of crime, length of sentence, and other particulars regarding the juveniles admitted during the year under report. Fully two-thirds of the 36 boys admitted were convicted of theft either with or without trespass. The value of the stolen property was very considerable in two instances, having been Rs. 2,510 in one and Rs. 1,961 in the other instance. In five more instances it amounted to Rs. 151-11-0, Rs. 97-12-9, Rs. 78-8-0, Rs. 47 and Rs. 14-11-0 severally. In each of the remaining cases it was below Rs. 10. Another fact worth

noting is the admission for the first time in the history of this School of a boy convicted of abetment of murder. The boy belongs to the Jath State and is a Mahár by caste. He was committed to the Reformatory by the District Magistrate, Dhárwár, and has behaved well since his admission.

(*a*) The very large number of boys committed to the Reformatory on first conviction is also an important point for consideration, for it is the opinion of persons who have had practical experience of the Reformatory system that "as a rule no boy should be sent to a Reformatory on a first conviction unless there is reasonable cause for supposing that he is being trained up to or likely again to lapse into crime." It would be interesting to know what evidence of the kind stated there was in the case of the 28 boys sent up during the year.

(*b*) Lastly, that 34 out of the 36 boys admitted were illiterate is not to be wondered at, seeing that their parents or relations are, with rare exceptions, vagrants and men without means of subsistence.

4. *Conduct and Punishment.*—The various offences committed by, and the punishments awarded to, the inmates of the School during the year under report are shown in Statement C. Though there is not any marked reduction in the total number of misdemeanours as compared with the previous year, the figure is sufficiently low to warrant the remark that the conduct of the boys was on the whole satisfactory. For, notwithstanding the increase in the daily average number from 123·1 to 131·8, the number of offences fell from 31 in 1899 to 29 in 1890 and the number of boys who were punished more than once was only two in the latter against five in the former year.

5. *Discharged Pupils.*—The replies received from the district authorities to the references made from this office regarding the avocations and character of the boys released during the year under report are incorporated in Statement D. Leaving out the three boys, about whom no report has been received up to the date of submitting this report and the 13 more of whom no trace is obtainable, there remain 21, of whom three are reported as following the avocations learnt by them in this School, while the rest with the exception of one who is stated to have been convicted, another who is reported as having died, and two more who are unemployed, have been maintaining themselves by either employment, service, or labour. The number of boys reported as bearing good character is 17 out of the 21 traceable.

(*a*) The statement headed "Reformatory Schools, II", gives the same information regarding the boys released in the three years preceding the year of report. The most striking feature of the statement is the large number of boys, about 49 per cent., who are either not known or unreported. The very small percentage of boys occupied after release in the avocations learnt while at School is also disappointing. But this is the fault more of the system of police surveillance than of the boys, who very naturally desire to avoid general knowledge of their previous detention in the Reformatory.

6. *Marks System.*—The results of the working of the marks system for the year under report were as follows:—

The number of boys who earned money in the year under report was 103 and the amount earned, Rs. 253-13-6 against 87 and Rs. 225 respectively, in the preceding year. Rs. 54-3-3 were expended in sweetmeat and Rs. 201-4-6 paid as gratuity to the released boys against Rs. 50-1-6 and Rs. 84-15-8 respectively, paid in 1899. The increase in the amount of gratuity earned is accounted for by the larger number of boys released during the year under report. One pleasing feature in this connection was that on one occasion the boys at my suggestion bought a new foot-ball for their play instead of purchasing sweetmeat as usual. A further sum of Re. 1-0-9 was also disbursed to the boys for the postage of their correspondence with their parents or guardians, the number of letters written being 58 and that of the writers, 46. The balance of gratuity remaining to the credit of the boys at the end of the year was Rs. 255-1-6.

7. *Sanitation and Health.*—The sanitary arrangements continued to be excellent and the general health very good. It is also satisfactory to note that there was no death among the inmates in the year under report although plague prevailed in the last quarter of the year in the City, Cantonment, Suburbs, and also in the vicinity of the School, some cases having occurred in the Deccan Central Prison and two in our own warders' lines, both of which terminated fatally. In both the cases the family of the head warder, in whose house the cases occurred, was segregated in temporary *chhappers* put up at some distance from the lines and the house thoroughly disinfected. As a matter of precaution it was thought advisable to inoculate all the inmates of the School. Accordingly on the 26th October Captain J. Jackson, M.B., I. M. S., Superintendent, Deccan Central Prison, inoculated 102 boys, and four days later the remaining boys and some members of the establishment, who were willing to get themselves inoculated. No bad effect from the inoculation was observed amongst either the juveniles or the members of the establishment. The same officer since his return from leave in October last visited the School five times in his capacity of Medical Supervisor; and before him his *locum tenens*, Captain T. Jackson, M.B., I. M. S., paid 18 visits in the same capacity: and our best thanks are due to both these gentlemen for their trouble and interest in the welfare of the boys.

(*a*) Statement E shows the details of the diseases for which the boys were admitted into hospital. The majority of admissions into hospital were due to accidents on the play ground or in the workshops. The five boys treated for ringworm and the two boys for *Condyloma ani* had been suffering from the diseases on admission.

8. *Weight Test.*—Statement G shows the difference between the weights, heights, and girths of chest of the boys on admission and at the end of the year for the two years ending 31st December 1899 and 1900. The maximum increase in height for the year under report was $3\frac{3}{4}''$ against $4''$ in the preceding year, the number of boys who remained stationary in this respect being one against none for the respective years. The greatest increase in chest measurement was $2\frac{1}{4}''$ and the number of stationary boys 18 against $3\frac{1}{2}$, and 10, respectively, for the same two years. No boy lost either in height or girth during the year under report. It may be observed, however, that for purposes of true comparison these figures are not worth much. For as many as 23, boys and these the most developed and full-grown, being all of the age of 18 years and upwards were discharged on account of overage by the special order of Government during the year under report, while the number of similar boys released in the preceding year was only four. Thus whereas the latter year had the advantage of the presence of a large number of boys of a mature age at its close, the year under report suffers in the comparison owing to almost each and every such boy having been released before the end of it.

9. *Buildings and Accommodation.*—The buildings were clean and habitable and kept in thorough repairs. No addition or alteration was made to them in the year under report; but proposals were submitted for additional accommodation and a dining shed for the boys, substituting glass shutters to half of the painter's shed, widening the main entrance, putting up iron bars to the windows of the hospital, improvement of the present cook-room which is much too small, some additions to the Superintendent's quarters, and a few minor alterations to the quarters for clerk and teachers.

10. *Diet and Clothing.*—The subjects of diet and clothing do not call for any special remark. The scale of diet laid down by the rules is adequate, and the quality of the food-stuffs issued fairly good, being the same as is consumed by the masses in their homes. I consider the boys' clothing and bedding sufficient and comfortable. But the look of the garments has much of the jail about it and the cap is particularly unsightly. Some change in the present style of dress is very desirable, especially as the institution has now severed its connection with jails and has been put on the footing of a School.

11. *Industries.*—The industries carried on in the School, the number of boys engaged in each industry on the last day of the year and the number of hours per week each boy worked at it are as under :—

Name of Industry.	Number of Boys engaged in each Industry.			Number of hours per week given to each Industry.
	Beginners.	Advanced.	Total.	
Carpentry	19	9	28	24
Smiths' work	19	6	25	24
Carriage-painting and Varnishing ...	11	5	16	24
Book-binding	6	5	11	24
Gardening	21	28	49	24
Total ...	76	53	129	

(*a*) *Manufactures.*—The subjoined list shows the number and nature of articles manufactured during the year under report :—

Number of Articles.	Name of Articles.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
155	Books bound	203	9	10
84	Books repaired	25	6	0
22	Four-wheeled carriages repaired	487	6	6
25	Two-wheeled carriages repaired	423	12	2
3	Two-wheeled carriages manufactured	246	8	0
4	Boxes repaired	3	8	3
3	Boxes painted	3	2	0
7	Boxes manufactured	25	6	9
38	Chairs repaired	37	8	0
14	Chairs manufactured	51	2	7
1	Table manufactured	13	0	0
3	Benches manufactured	40	8	0
1	Cupboard manufactured	21	0	0
3	Gindy-stands manufactured	7	8	0
	Other petty articles of wood and iron manufactured ...	431	5	5
	Boys' clothing manufactured	427	14	9
	Total ...	2,448	10	3

It will be seen that the main industry consisted of carriage-repairing. Furniture comes next. In the book-binding industry there has not been any revival yet. But I beg to submit that if the object is to teach book-binding to the boys, this branch of the industry should not be judged by the quantity of the work. If sufficient work is obtainable to keep the class at work it should serve our purpose, and the same holds good with respect to the other industries also.

The total value of the manufactures was Rs. 2,448-10-3. Deducting from this amount the cost of raw material consumed, namely, Rs. 1,870-12-9, the profits from the factories for the year under report amounted to Rs. 577-13-6 against Rs. 856-9-2 for the year previous. These amounts include the sum due for nominal labour, *i.e.*, labour for articles manufactured for the use of the School itself or for the Jail Department. In the past, when the School was under the Jail Department, the profit under this latter head used to be considerable, as all the book-binding work for the Jails of the Presidency was done here. But since it was decided to transfer the Reformatory to the Educational Department, this work as well as what used to be sent from the Yerrowda Prison Press is being done at the Deccan Central Prison.

To find the net profit on the whole and per boy a further deduction of Rs. 323-0-3 on account of replacement and deterioration of tools and plant should be made from the gross profit and the remainder divided by the daily average number of boys engaged in factory work. Thus :—

	Value of Articles. Rs. a. p.
Manufactured for public	1,479 0 6
Add value of articles manufactured for the use of the School or other Government Departments ...	+ 969 9 9
Deduct cost of raw material consumed in the manufactures	—1,870 12 9
Gross profit ...	577 13 6
Deduct for deterioration, &c., of tools and plant ...	— 323 0 3
Net profit ...	254 13 3
Divide by 37 the daily average number of boys engaged in factory work. Net profit per boy	6 14 2

The result is satisfactory, considering that the boys learned the several industries without any charge on the public funds on account of tools and plant or of raw material.

(*b*) *Agriculture.*—The land under cultivation was the same as in the previous years. The main branches in this Department were vegetable gardening and growing of *jowári*. Besides the 49 boys who were learning agriculture only, all the 80 boys who were employed in factory work were also sent out to do field work on two days in the week.

The total produce of the garden for the year under report was worth Rs. 380-4-8 against Rs. 389-2-0 for the preceding year. These amounts include the value of vegetables supplied to the inmates, which fell from Rs. 217-3-1 in the previous year to Rs. 162-14-11 in the year under report, the decrease having been due to the failure of rain in 1899, on which account no vegetables were grown in the School garden for the first 8 months of the year under report. Deducting from the former amount the cost of seeds, fodder, &c., which amounted to Rs. 238-8-2, the net profit from the gardens comes to Rs. 141-12-6. Thus:—

	Rs. a. p.
Total produce	380 4 8
Deduct cost of fodder, seeds, &c.	—238 8 2
Net profit ...	141 12 6
Divide by 48 the daily average number of boys engaged in agriculture during the year. Net profit per boy ...	2 15 3

This result, too, must be called satisfactory, for, as remarked in the preceding paragraph, it was the outcome of boys who were being taught agriculture and also it was, properly speaking, the outturn, not of the operations of a whole year, but of 5 months only, *viz.*, from August to December.

Maintenance.—Statement H shows the total cost of maintenance, which amounted to Rs. 16,651-14-10, or Rs. 3,305 more than in the preceding year. The excess over last year's expenditure was solely due to famine. The heads under which there was an increase are the first (Fixed Establishment), third (Rations), fifth (Clothing), and sixth, (*a*) and (*c*), (Water and Other Charges.)

(1) The increase under Fixed Establishment was due to my pay as Head Master of the Hyderabad High School for the month of June 1900 having been drawn by me on this establishment and to grain compensation paid to the establishment throughout the year.

(2) The next head in which there was an increase and a very considerable increase is that of Rations. It hardly requires stating that this increase was due to the high prices of grain and other provisions due to famine prevailing for full eight months of the year under report, *viz.*, from April to November.

(3) The increase under Clothing is apparent only. Rs. 408 out of Rs. 1,004-11-9 shown as expenditure for the year under report being really the cost of clothing due for 1899, which had remained unadjusted in that year owing to the articles not having been received up to 31st December 1899. By deducting the amount in question from Rs. 1,004-11-9 and adding it to Rs. 398-7-0, the expenditure on account of clothing for 1899, it will be found that the actual expenditure under this head for the year under report was less instead of more than that for 1899. It may be added, however, that, as in the preceding year, Rs. 115 being the price of 41 hammocks supplied by the Deccan Central Prison in January last and Rs. 154 and Rs. 13-8-0 the prices, respectively, of 56 blankets and 27 yards of woollen cloth for boys' coats not yet supplied, remain to be adjusted in the accounts of the year under report.

(4) The last head under which the expenditure for the year under report exceeded that of the previous year is Contingencies. The large increase under Water charges may be accounted for by the increase in the school population and the greater supply of water needed throughout the year for the families of the clerk, school-masters, and artizan teachers who occupied their new quarters about the middle of the previous year, and for the flower gardens, inside and outside the Reformatory, which had to be watered also during the monsoon months owing to the drought.

(5) The last item of increase is "Other Charges," under which are included the following special charges in addition to the usual ones. A library was started for the boys by purchasing Maráthi, Gujaráti, and Sindhi books worth Rs. 50; two sets of cricket stumps and 4 bats were made for the boys to play with at a cost of Rs. 12; Rs. 116 worth of karbi had to be bought in the year for the bullocks; and, lastly, there was an increase of Rs. 28 in the amount earned by the boys as gratuity.

(6) The heads of decrease are the 2nd (Allowance to Hospital Assistant) and the 4th (Hospital Rations). In the former the decrease of Rs. 18 was due to no allowance having been awarded to the Hospital Assistant for three months; and the cause of decrease in the latter was a large reduction in the number of extra rations for boys out of hospital.

13. *Establishment.*—The strength of the establishment remained the same as in the previous years.

(*a*) Blacksmith Krishna Murari, Carpenter L. F. DeSouza and Painter Bala Gopala are skilled and intelligent workmen, fully able to teach the boys in their respective departments. The work of both the School-masters received good report at the examination of the school. The Second School-master, Vithal Harising, instructs the boys in book-binding in addition to his work as a teacher. The First School-master, Mr. Shripad Waman, assists in the clerical work and in keeping the accounts, which in itself is an intricate and laborious business that would ordinarily require a separate whole-time clerk. Mr. Shripad, I am glad to say, takes a real interest in the boys and their reformation. In the clerk, Mr. Anant Balkrishna, and the Chief Warder, Mr. Sakaram Yadavrao, the School has got two excellent men, thoroughly respectable and full of tact, exactly the kind of men wanted for the delicate task of dealing with Reformatory boys. Lastly, I should not omit to mention the Hospital Assistant, Mr. Bhaskar, who, besides performing his own legitimate duties of looking after the health and sanitary arrangements of 130 boys in the most satisfactory manner takes good deal of interest in the general improvement of the boys.

The only important change in the establishment worthy of record during the year was that of the Superintendent. Mr. Framji Cowasji, who had been the Superintendent of the Reformatory since its establishment in 1889, retired after a service extending over a period of thirty-six years and some months, during the last eleven of which he had held the post of Superintendent of this school, which he conducted with great ability. His management of the School was thoroughly efficient and was acknowledged

both by the head of the Department under whom he served, and by Government in the Annual Reports of the School year after year. The present state of the School is entirely due to his skilful management, and shows how successful he was in maintaining strict discipline, and at the same time giving the juveniles in his charge a practical training in one or more of the trades and occupations taught in the School, so as to enable them on leaving the institution to earn an honest livelihood. Mr. Framji was relieved by me on the 4th of July, since which date I have continued to be in uninterrupted charge of the School.

Government have sanctioned from the next financial year another School-master on Rs. 15 to teach Gujaráti, and an additional warder on Rs. 9 per mensem, which will lighten the pressure on the watching staff to some extent.

(*b*) *Monitors.*—In addition to the establishment, material assistance was rendered in the various departments by the monitors, of whom there were 10 on the last day of the year under report. Each department has a monitor, who assists the instructor and also keeps a watch over the boys at work. The monitor is also put in charge of the duties of the instructor when the latter is ill or goes on short leave. Two monitors daily accompany the party of boys that go to work in the garden, two are on duty as watchmen inside the Reformatory by day and three at night by turns. The greater liberty enjoyed by them, the privileges of extra diet and earning double the amount of gratuity money fixed for a boy, and the still greater privilege of being entrusted with a share in the government of the School, make the position highly prized and eagerly sought.

14. *Education.*—The education imparted in the School may be divided into industrial, literary including moral, and physical. The first-named has been dealt with in para. 11.

(*a*) *Literary Education.*—Two hours every day are devoted to the boys' literary education, which is imparted up to the Vernacular Standard IV, the subjects taught being those laid down for the primary standards of the Bombay Educational Department. Boys who have passed Standard IV are taught a little of vernacular correspondence, forms of bills, agreements, &c., and accounts. The School was examined in July last by the Deputy Educational Inspector and his Assistants, whose Report will be found among the appendices. In the Deputy Inspector's opinion the result was good on the whole, and the work of the two School-masters also good, which is highly satisfactory, as they are both old pupils of this School, and were appointed to their present posts in deference to the special desire of the former head of this School, the Inspector-General of Prisons, who wished that in course of time the place of every paid teacher should be filled by an old Reformatory boy "possessed of a liking for his old School and a real desire during the year of his manhood to do what in him lies to advance the interests of that School." It gives me great pleasure that, as already stated in a preceding paragraph, the First School-master, Mr. Shripad, has so well fulfilled the expectation of the Inspector-General of Prisons. The pupil-teacher mentioned in the Deputy Inspector's Report as being in charge of the Infant (Beginners' rather) Class is one of the monitors, and gets no pay or allowance for his work.

(*b*) *Moral Education.*—Side by side with their industrial and literary education every effort is made to infuse moral ideas into the boys and to develop their moral nature. The main instrument for this purpose is, of course, their reading-book, the moral lessons occurring in which are carefully taught and their moral impressed on the class. The other means are the recitation of moral poetry every morning and evening, before and after the day's work; the evening class in which some interesting book is read for about an hour by one of the teachérs to the well-behaved boys, specially selected for the purpose, while their companions are locked up for the night; readings from a religious book every Sunday morning, followed by a short exhortation; the care exercised in the selection of monitors; and prohibition from play, or temporary isolation, of those whose conduct is unsatisfactory.

(*c*) *School Library.*—As an additional means towards the same end, a library for the boys was started about the end of the year under report. Some Rs. 50 worth of easy and interesting books in Maráthi, Gujaráti, and Sindhi have been bought to begin with. These are issued to the boys of good behaviour to be read on Sundays and holidays or when the evenings are sufficiently long to admit of their being read between the time of locking-up and retiring to sleep. I would suggest that a circular might be issued to the Head Masters of Government Schools to present the School with any suitable books they may have to spare.

(*d*) *Physical Education.*—The games played by the boys were cricket and foot-ball, of each of which they had one turn in a week under the supervision of the two School-masters. The gymnastic tutor exercised them also once a week for an hour in gymnastics, including physical and military drill. Dumb-bell practice and marching are also being introduced. In order that every boy should have his turn at these exercises, the School is divided into three batches and each batch has its turn as shown in the subjoined time-table.

	Monday.	Thursday.	Saturday.
Cricket	Batch A...	Batch C...	Batch B.
Foot-ball	„ B...	„ A...	„ C.
Gymnastics and drill...	„ C...	„ B...	„ A.

Besides the above exercises the boys were regularly sent out for a morning walk on two days of the week for recreation and they also played their native games on Sundays and holidays. On all such occasions when the boys are led out they are in charge of the Chief Warder.

15. *Visiting Committee.*—The Visiting Committee paid in all 11 monthly visits and only one fortnightly visit. The following statement shows the number of times each member visited the School during the year under report. There was also a special meeting of the Committee held on 6th June 1900 to report on the boys over 18 years of age.

No.	Names of Visitors.	No. of visits.	Remarks.
1	The Civil Surgeon, Poona	4	January to July.
2	The Collector of Poona	3	January to December.
3	The Judge of Poona	3	Do.
4	The Educational Inspector, Central Division, Poona.	2	August to December.
5	The Professor of Mechanical Engineering, College of Science, Poona	1	Do.
6	The Superintendent, Yerrowda Central Prison ...	3	January to December.
7	Sirdar Ráo Bahádur K. V. Roste	1	January to July.
8	„ Khán Bahádur Dorabji Pudamji ...	1	January to December.
9	„ Ráo Bahádur Cupuswamy V. Mudliar ...	4	Do.
10	Ráo Bahádur Ganesh Govind Gokhale ...	1	Do.
11	Dorabji Dadabhai Buti, Esquire	2	Do.

His Excellency Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay, visited the School on 31st August 1900 and was pleased to leave the following remark in the Visitors' book regarding the state in which he found the School :—

"I have visited the Reformatory to-day, and observed with great pleasure the completeness of the arrangements for looking after the boys; and also their comfortable and healthy appearance."

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

N. M. PAJNIGAR,

Superintendent, Reformatory School, Yerrowda.

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the number and disposal of Juveniles during the year 1900.
(G. R., J. D., No. 7934, dated the 13th November 1895.)

	1899.	1900.
Number remaining on 1st January 1900	118	130
Add—		
Number admitted on sentence by Magisterial and Judicial authorities .	7	17
Number admitted by transfer to undergo sentence	23	19
Deduct—		
Number released on expiry of sentence	14	12
Number released by order of Government (as per G. R., J. D., No. 1030, dated 14th July 1900, on attaining the age of 18 years) .	4	23
Number released on appeal	...	2
Number remaining on 31st December 1900	130	129
Daily average number	123·1	131·8

NOTE.—The Reformatory can accommodate 120 Juveniles; Hospital accommodation for 5 only.

STATE

Statement showing the Name, Age, length of Sentence and other

Register Number.	Names.	Approximate age on admission.	District from which received.	Nature of Crime (quote Section.)	Length of Sentence. Y.	m.	d.
188	Pandu Vithu	12	Bombay ...	380, I. P. C. ...	4	0	0
189	Yeshia valad Babaji ...	11	Poona ...	381, I. P. C. ...	4	0	0
190	Galaba Bhaiji	10	Panch Maháls ...	380, I. P. C. ...	7	0	0
191	Mahadu Yesu	16	Ahmednagar ...	395, I. P. C. ...	5	0	0
192	Shankar Kasiram	16	Do. ...	Do. ...	5	0	0
193	Bhau Raoji	12	Bombay ...	379, I. P. C. ...	5	0	0
194	Nania Keshia	13	Ahmedabad ...	457 and 380, I. P. C.	3	2	0
195	Ramchandra Appaji ...	14	Poona ...	Do. ...	3	0	0
196	Balya Devya	12	Thána ...	380, I. P. C. ...	5	0	0
197	Balya Janya	12	Do. ...	Do. ...	5	0	0
198	Anant Babshetti	14	Kárwár ...	451, I. P. C. ...	3	6	0
199	Parsu Maruti	12	Sátára ...	379, I. P. C. ...	6	0	0
200	Abdul Rahiman Abdul ...	12	Bombay ...	451 and 380, I. P. C.	5	0	0
201	Jetha Narayan	12	Do. ...	380, I. P. C. ...	6	0	0
202	Bhainu Nanju	11	Do. ...	Do. ...	6	0	0
203	Mowla Dudo	10	Do. ...	Do. ...	7	0	0
204	Daud Narayanprasad ...	11	Ahmedabad ..	Do. ...	5	0	0
205	Shankrya Vithu	10	Násik ...	454, I. P. C. ...	6	0	0
206	Wharia valad Chania ...	13	Khándesh ...	250 and 248, I. P. C.	5	0	0

MENT B.

particulars regarding the Juveniles admitted during the year 1900.

Court by which convicted.	Education on admission.	Nature of previous conviction.	In case of theft, state value of stolen property.	Are the parents or guardians of the boy alive.	Are the parents or guardians employed in trade or agriculture.	Are the parents or guardians able to support the boy.
			Rs. a. p.			
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.	Illiterate ...	*Nil* ...	2 2 0	No parent or guardian.		
City Magistrate, First Class, Poona.	Do. ...	Do. ...	78 8 0	Aunt alive ...	Carrier ...	Yes
District Magistrate, Panch Maháls.	Do. ...	Do. ...	0 13 9	Maternal uncle's son is alive.	Agriculturist	No
Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar.	Do. ...	Do. ...	97 12 9	Parents alive.	Labourers ...	Do.
Do. ...	Able to read and write little.	Do. ...	97 12 9	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.	Illiterate ...	Once ...	0 12 0	No parents or guardian.		
District Magistrate, Ahmedabad.	Do. ...	Thrice ...	.....	.....	.....	...
District Magistrate, Poona.	Do. ...	*Nil* ...	47 0 0	Parents alive.	Weavers ...	Yes
District Magistrate, Thána.	Do. ...	Do. ...	2 8 0	Do. ...	Labourers ...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	2 8 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
District Magistrate, Kárwár.	Do. ...	Twice ...	.....	Mother alive.	Hawker ...	No
Additional District Magistrate, Sátára.	Do. ...	*Nil* ...	3 3 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	Yes
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.	Do. ...	Do. ...	6 0 0	Father alive.	Beggar ...	No
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,961 0 0	Brother alive.	In Jail ...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...		No parent or guardian.		
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...		Do. ...	Do. ...	...
Additional District Magistrate, Ahmedabad.	Able to read little.	Do. ...	.....	.....	.....	...
District Magistrate, Násik.	Illiterate ...	Do. ...	8 0 0	Guardian alive.	Agriculturist.	Yes
First Class Magistrate, Khándesh.	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	Brothers alive.	Labourers ...	Do.

STATEMENT

Register Number.	Names.	Approximate age on admission.	District from which received.	Nature of Crime (quote Section).	Length of Sentence.
					Y. m. d.
207	Ambu Balu Khandaglia ...	10	Poona	380, I. P. C. ...	7 0 0
208	Bapu Salka	14	Bombay	Section 35, Act 13 of 1856.	4 0 0
209	Mohan Amichand	15	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 0 0
210	Gianu Dhondi	13	Poona	380, I. P. C. ...	3 6 0
211	Mathura Parbhudas ...	12	Kaira	381, I. P. C. ...	5 0 0
212	Sadu Amaldar	12	Panch Maháls ...	454 and 380, I. P. C.	6 0 0
213	Sidik Jafar...	13	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 0 0
214	Shirdil Dilavarkhan ...	13	Khándesh ...	Do. ...	4 0 0
215	Mashya Shivya	13	Dhárwár... ...	302 and 114, I. P. C.	5 0 0
216	Tofik Abaid	14	Karáchi	379, I. P. C. ...	4 0 0
217	Rama Gungia Thakur ...	12	Násik	446, I. P. C. ...	5 0 0
218	Fouzdar Mir Hazar ...	14	Oppozai Zhob ...	380, I. P. C. ...	3 0 0
219	Johoria Ranchod	12	Khándesh ...	395, I. P. C. ...	7 0 0
220	Bablia Ramji	11	Thána	457, I. P. C. ...	7 0 0
221	Lashkari Alibax	11	Shikárpur ...	457 and 380, I. P. C.	5 0 0
222	Sakhia Deoji	12	Thána	457, I. P. C. ...	5 0 0
223	Tukia Rama	12	Násik	379, I. P. C. ...	5 0 0

B—*continued.*

Court by which convicted.	Education on admission.	Nature of previous conviction.	In case of theft, state value of stolen property.	Are the parents or guardians of the boy alive.	Are the parents or guardians employed in trade or agriculture.	Are the parents or guardians able to support the boy.
			Rs. a. p.			
District Magistrate, Poona.	Illiterate ...	*Nil* ...	9 0 0	No parent or guardian.		
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1 5 0	Father alive .	Hawker ...	Yes
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1 5 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Cantonment Magistrate, First Class, Poona.	Do. ...	Do. ...	14 11 0	No parent or guardian.		
District Magistrate, Kaira.	Do. ...	Do. ...	151 11 9	Mother alive.	No ...	No
District Magistrate, Panch Mahâls.	Do. ...	Once ...	4 0 9	Parents alive.	Labourers ...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	4 0 9	Maternal uncle alive.	No ...	Do.
District Magistrate, Khándesh.	Do. ...	*Nil* ...	4 7 9	Parents alive.	Beggars ...	Do.
District Magistrate, Dhárwár.	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Agriculturists and labourers.	Do.
District Magistrate, Karáchi.	Do. ...	Once ...	2,510 0 0	Do. ...	Labourers ...	Do.
Additional District Magistrate, Násik.	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 0 0	Mother alive.	Beggar ...	Do.
District Magistrate, Zhob.	Do. ...	*Nil* ...	.....	.....	.....	...
Sessions Judge, Khándesh.	Do. ...	Do. ...	3 0 0	No parent or guardian.		
District Magistrate, Thána.	Do. ...	Do. ...	4 5 11	Parents alive .	Labourers ...	No
District Magistrate, Shikárpur.	Do. ...	Once ...	.....	.....	.....	...
District Magistrate, Thána.	Do. ...	*Nil* ...	.....	.....	.....	...
Cantonment Magistrate, Devláli.	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	.....	...

Abstract of Statement B.

	Number.
Crimes :—	
Section 35, Act 13 of 1856	2
Sections 248 and 250, altering appearance of and deliveriug coin ...	1
„ 302, and 114, murder and abetment by person	1
Section, 379, theft	4
„ 380, theft in a dwelling house	11
„ 381, theft of Master's property	2
„ 395, dacoity	3
„ 446, house-breaking by night	1
„ 451, house-trespass	1
„ 457, lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night ...	2
Sections 451 and 380, house-trespass and theft	1
Section 454, lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1
Sections 454 and 380, lurking house-trespass and theft	3
„ 457 and 380, lurking house-trespass by night and theft ...	3
Total ...	36
Sentence :—	
3 years	2
3 „ and 2 months	1
3 „ and 6 „	2
4 „	5
5 „	16
6 „	5
7 „	5
Total ...	36
Previous Convictions :—	
Once	6
Twice	1
Thrice	1
Total ...	8
District or jails from which received :—	
Bombay	8
Poona	4
Panch Mahâls	3
Ahmednagar	2
Thána	4
Násik	3
Khándesh	3
Ahmedabad	2
Sátára	1
Kárwár	1
Kaira	1
Karáchi	1
Shikárpur	1
Dhárwár	1
Zhob	1
Total ...	36
Age :—	
10 years	4
11 „	5
12 „	13
13 „	6
14 „	5
15 „	1
16 „	2
Total ...	36
Education :—	
Able to read and write little	1
Able to read a little	1
Illiterate	34
Total ...	36

STATEMENT C.

Statement showing the Offences committed in the Reformatory by Juveniles and the Punishments inflicted during the years, 1899 and 1900.

Offences.	Year. 1899.	Year. 1900.	Punishments.	Year. 1899.	Year. 1900.
Assaulting	1	8	Penal diet	3	...
Having forbidden articles ...	8	5	Caning	14	15
Stealing	1	3	Forfeiture of marks ...	5	6
Causing damage to articles ...	2	...	Reduction from monitorship ...	9	8
Disobedient to peons and monitors	6	4			
Negligent, being a monitor ...	3	3			
For striking a boy with a baton	1	...			
Smoking	2	...			
Relating to work ...	6	2			
Going into grinding room and assisting a boy, when kept separate amongst the boys suffering with itch	1	...			
All other breaches of rules ...	...	4			
Total ...	31	29	Total ...	31	29

Number of boys punished once	24
Do. do. twice	1
Do. do. thrice	1

STATEMENT D.

Statement showing the state of Education on admission into and release from the Reformatory School of the Juveniles during the year 1900.

Serial Number.	Names of Juveniles.	Approximate age on admission.	Mother Tongue.	Length of time passed in Reformatory.	Education on		Trade taught in Reformatory.	Trade or occupation followed after release.
					Admission.	Release.		
				Y. m. d.				
1	Purshottam Panachand	15	Gujaráti ...	2 9 26	Illiterate ...	Maráthi, Standard II.	Tailoring ..	Information not received.
2	Mahadu Yesu	16	Maráthi ...	0 1 7	Do. ..	Learning Figures	Gardening ...	Labour.
3	Shankar Kasiram ...	16	Do.	0 1 7	Able to read and write little.	Maráthi, Standard II.	Do.	Do.
4	Shankar Shidappa ...	12	Kánarese ...	4 11 20	Illiterate	Maráthi, Standard III.	Do.	In Jail.
5	Maruti Babaji	14	Maráthi ..	3 11 29	Able to read and write little.	Do. ...	Tailoring ..	No trace.
6	Hussen Madarsha ..	12	Kánarese ...	4 11 5	Illiterate ...	Do. ...	Gardening ..	Service.
7	Damodar Pandurang ...	16	Maráthi ..	2 11 11	Able to read and write well.	Maráthi, Standard IV.	Book-binding ...	No trace.
8	Ananta Lingappa ...	14	Kánarese ...	2 11 10	Illiterate ...	Maráthi, Standard III.	Do. ...	Died on the 11th September 1900.
9	Dattu Waman	14	Do. ...	2 11 10	Able to read and write little.	Maráthi, Standard IV.	Do. ..	Shop keeping.
10	Pandu Hari	13	Maráthi ...	4 11 28	Illiterate ...	Do.	Carriage-painting and Gardening.	No trace.
11	Sabia Gawsu	13	Kánarese	4 9 12	Do. ...	Maráthi, Standard III.	Gardening ...	Mill industry.
12	Baldeo Magan	12	Hindustáni	4 4 3	Do. ...	Do.	Book-binding ...	No trace.
13	Kashia Balram	13	Maráthi	4 1 22	Do. ...	Maráthi, Standard II.	Blacksmith ...	Do.
14	Shankar Maniram ..	11	Do. ..	3 11 28	Maráthi, Standard II.	Maráthi, Standard IV.	Carpentry ...	Do.
15	Alla Karson	12	Gujaráti ...	3 11 10	Illiterate ...	Maráthi, Standard III.	Gardening ..	Sweeper's work.
16	Kisonlal Shivanath ...	10	Márawádi ...	3 10 23	Able to read and write little.	Maráthi, Standard IV.	Tailoring	*Nil.*
17	Bala Janu	13	Maráthi ...	3 7 26	Illiterate ..	Maráthi, Standard III.	Carriage lining ..	Shoe making.
18	Bhima Venkappa ..	14	Kánarese ..	3 7 8	Do. ...	Do. ...	Carriage-painting.	*Nil.*
19	Rama Dhondi	13	Maráthi ...	3 6 19	Do. ...	Maráthi, Standard II.	Gardening ...	Basket weaving.
20	Luxman Yesu	11	Do.	3 6 19	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
21	Jetha Sawa ...	14	Gujaráti ...	3 4 22	Do. ...	Maráthi, Standard I.	Blacksmith ...	Labour.
22	Kisonsing Onkarsing ...	14	Hindustáni	3 1 24	Do. ...	Maráthi, Standard III.	Gardening ...	No trace.
23	Nago Balkrishna ..	13	Maráthi ...	3 1 24	Able to read and write.	Maráthi, Standard IV.	Book-binding ...	Information not received.
24	Samsu Huchu	12	Hindustáni	3 1 3	Illiterate ...	Maráthi, Standard III.	Blacksmith ...	Labour.
25	Shankar Balaji	14	Maráthi	2 8 5	Able to read and write.	Do.	Tailoring ..	Tailoring.
26	Bhagia Bhau	14	Do. ...	2 6 18	Illiterate ...	Maráthi, Standard II.	Gardening ...	No trace.
27	Allu Wariyo	14	Sindhi —	2 2 5	Do. ...	Maráthi, Standard I.	Blacksmith ..	Selling mats and baskets.
28	Usmansha Jafarsha ...	17	Do. ...	2 2 5	Do. ..	Do.	Do. ...	No trace.
29	Imamdin Fazaludin ...	14	Panjábi ...	2 2 5	Able to read and write.	Maráthi, Standard III.	Carpentry ...	Information not received.
30	Sadu (Mahomedalli) Shankar).	14	Maráthi ...	1 10 28	Illiterate ...	Maráthi, Standard II.	Blacksmith ..	No trace.
31	Luxman Pitamber ...	15	Hindustáni ...	1 10 0	Do. ...	Do.	Tailoring ...	Do.
32	Mahomed Hussein ..	14	Do. ...	1 8 0	Do. ...	Do.	Blacksmith ...	Do.
33	Gopala Narayan	14	Maráthi ...	1 7 19	Do. ...	Maráthi, Standard I.	Do. ...	Labour.
34	Sakharam Ganpat ...	14	Do. ...	3 3 1	Do. ...	Maráthi, Standard IV.	Gardening ...	Do.
35	Girdhari Dashrath ...	12	Do. ...	3 11 23	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	No trace.
36	Dharma Govinda ...	14	Do. ...	3 11 22	Do. ...	Do. ...	Carpentry ...	Labour.
37	Ahmed Ismail	11	Gujaráti ...	4 11 27	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Student and Carpenter's work.

STATEMENT E.

Statement showing the Admissions into Hospital and Deaths among the Juveniles during the years 1899 and 1900.

Diseases.	Admissions.		Deaths.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Simple continued Fever	1	1	...	...
Dysentery	1	...	...	...
Ague	2	3	...	...
Tinea Favosa	6	2	...	...
Filaria Medineusis	3	...	...	...
Itch	2	1	...	...
Ringworm	...	5	...	...
Rheumatism	...	2	...	...
Condyloma Ani	...	2	...	...
Hemiplegia	1	...	...	...
Inflammation External Meatus	...	1	...	...
Gum-boil	1	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	...	1	...	...
Jaundice	2	3	...	...
Inflammation Connective Tissue	...	1	...	...
Abscess do. do.	6	7	...	...
Ulcer	8	9	...	...
Boil	1	3	...	...
Contusion Scalp	1	...	...	...
Wound do.	...	2	...	...
Contusion Skull	1	...	...	...
Wound, Eye-ball	...	1	...	...
Do. Upper Extremity	1	3	...	...
Contusion Lower do.	5	3	...	...
Wound do. do.	...	4	...	...
Canabis Indicæ Poison	...	1	...	...
Circumcision	1	1	...	...
Total Number ...	43	56	...	...
Average daily number of sick ...	2·5	3·6	...	...

Note.—The Reformatory Hospital can accommodate five Juveniles.

STATE

Statement showing the Factory and Garden

1	2							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Average number employed.	Cash in hand at the beginning of	Manufactured articles at the beginning of	Raw Material at the beginning of	Amount of outstanding Bills due by the Reformatory at the end of	Amount of outstanding Bills due to the Reformatory at the beginning of	Plant and Machinery at the beginning of	Amount drawn from the Treasury or adjusted for Raw Material during the year.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Factory.								
(1899) 30 ...	10 8 0	438 5 3	1,361 8 9	102 0 7	196 13 0	3,156 10 3	1,953 13 1	7,219 10 11
(1900) 37 ...	....	205 0 0	1,199 6 9	46 14 2	242 0 0	2,966 6 5	1,669 6 1	6,329 1 5
Garden.								
(1899) 43 ...	4 2 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	293 14 9	50 3 2	548 3 11
(1900) 48 ...	...	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	254 11 9	187 13 11	467 9 8
Totals. (1899) 73 ...	14 10 0	638 5 3	1,361 8 3	102 0 7	196 13 0	3,450 9 0	2,004 0 3	7,767 14 10
Totals. (1900) 85 ...	...	230 0 0	1,199 6 9	46 14 2	242 0 0	3,221 2 2	1,857 4 0	6,796 11 1

	1899.	1900.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Profit as per Column 4 of the statement	212 7 1	36 2 3
Add—Nominal labour	329 9 1	218 11 0
Total ...	542 0 2	254 13 3
Total profit per boy ...	18 1 1	6 14 2

MENT F.

Profits for the year 1899 and 1900.

3								4	5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Cash in hand at the end of	Manufactured articles at the end of	Raw Material at the end of	Amount of outstanding Bills due by the Reformatory at the beginning of	Amount of outstanding Bills due to the Reformatory at the end of	Plant and Machinery at the end of	Amount paid into the Treasury or adjusted during the year.	Total.	Net profit.	Net profit per boy.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	205 0 0	1,199 6 9	54 13 7	242 0 0	2,966 6 5	2,764 7 3	7,432 2 0	212 7 1	7 1 4
...	258 5 0	932 15 9	102 0 7	406 2 0	2,653 4 2	2,012 8 2	6,365 3 8	36 2 3	0 15 8
...	25 0 0	.....	4 8 0	.....	254 11 9	146 14 11	431 2 8	117 1 3	...
...	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	229 1 6	260 4 8	609 6 2	141 12 6	2 15 3
...	230 0 0	1,199 6 9	59 5 7	242 0 0	3,221 2 2	2,911 6 2	7,863 4 8	95 5 10	1 4 11
...	378 5 0	932 15 2	102 0 7	406 2 0	2,882 5 8	2,272 12 10	6,974 9 10	177 14 7	2 1 6

	1899.	1900.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Value of garden produce in store	25 0 0	110 0 0
Cash paid into Treasury	146 14 11	57 5 9
Value of seeds in store	.....	10 0 0
Value of vegetables issued to the boys	217 3 1	162 14 11
Value of grass issued to the bullocks	... ..	40 0 0
Total ...	389 2 0	380 4 8

STATE

Statement showing the Weights, &c., of Boys confined in the

No.	Names.	Approximate age on admission.	Health on admission.	Date of arrival.	Employment outside.	Caste.	Confinement undergone: Years.	Months.	Days.
				1895.					
1	Usman Hajikhan	11	Good ...	26th January ...	Labourer	(Chandio) Mahomedan.	5	11	6
2	Bhau Bala	12	Do. ...	5th March	Kásár	Kasár	5	9	27
				1896.					
3	Krishna Vishnu	10	Do. ...	25th January ...	Student	Bráhmin ...	4	11	7
4	Uka Raiji	12	Do. ...	6th February ...	None	Dharamkole ...	4	10	26
5	Megha Kerson	13	Do. ...	19th March ...	Do.	Bhangi	4	9	13
6	Nenia Hazarimal	12	Do. ...	29th April... ...	Student	Hazám	4	8	3
7	Shidheshwar Kesheo ...	13	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Brahmin ...	4	8	3
8	Sawala Tukaram	13	Do. ...	20th May	Tailor	Shimpi	4	7	12
9	Magan Suraj	11	Do. ...	11th June	Goldsmith... ...	Sonar	4	6	21
10	Tukaram Balshet	13	Do. ...	6th July	Labourer in a Mill.	Wani	4	5	26
11	Ganapat Rajaram	11	Do. ...	28th July	Student	Bráhmin ...	4	5	4
12	Appa Niugappa	12	Do. ...	11th November ...	None	Marátha... ...	4	1	21
				1897.					
13	Ganapati Vithu	12	Fair ...	14th March ...	Labourer	Mahár	3	9	18
14	Sileman Salaman	14	Good ...	23th May	Cart-driver ...	Israil	3	7	9
15	Narayan Shivalal	14	Weakly ...	Do.	Labourer	Barber (Paradeshi).	3	7	9
16	Rama Lakhu	12	Fair ...	10th June	Cattle-grazer ...	Dhanagar ...	3	6	22
17	Yeshwant Ramchandra ...	12	Good ...	8th July	Student	Krishnapakshi ...	3	5	24
18	Poornia Gulu	10	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Teli	3	5	24
19	Govind Bhima	11	Do. ...	17th July	Betelnut-seller ...	Tamboli... ...	3	5	15
20	Mahadu Ganu	12	Fair ...	6th August ...	Labourer	Mahár	3	4	26
21	Bajia Narhee	11	Do. ...	15th September ...	Barber	Mhali (Barber)...	3	3	17
22	Narayan Balwant	12	Do. ...	12th October ...	Student	Bráhmin ...	3	2	20
23	Rama Shankar	12	Good ...	Do.	Labourer	Sonar	3	2	20
24	Gangaram Vithu	11	Fair ...	18th November ...	Do.	Kumbhar (Pardeshi).	3	1	14
25	Pandharinath Chandulal ...	12	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	3	1	14
26	Gangia Dharma	12	Good ...	Do. ...	Do.	Koli	3	1	14
27	Peru Karim	12	Do. ...	1st December ...	Do.	Musalmán ...	3	1	...
28	Sajana Sonu	12	Do. ...	5th Do. ...	Do.	Kunbi	3	...	27
29	Vithu Mahadu	12	Fair ...	6th Do. ...	Do.	Mang	3	...	26
				1898.					
30	Dhuda Khoda	10	Good ...	12th January ...	Labourer	Bhangi... ...	2	11	20
31	Sawarnaigum David ...	12	Do. ...	14th Do. ...	Do.	Roman Catholic.	2	11	18
32	Jackey Manuel	11	Do. ...	27th Do. ...	*Nil*	Do. ...	2	11	5
33	Kasam Imam	14	Do. ...	Do. ...	Beggar	Musalman ...	2	11	5
34	Suleman Abdul Karim ...	14	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Nil*	Do. ...	2	11	5
35	Abdul Maszid Chotekhan ...	13	Do. ...	15th March ...	Labourer	Do. ...	2	9	17
36	Usman Jalakhan	12	Do. ...	30th March ...	Student	Do. ...	2	9	2
37	Kana Kerson	14	Do. ...	7th May	Labourer in a Mill.	Bhil (Baluchi) ...	2	7	25
38	Pritum Shersingh	12	Do. ...	18th May	Student	Amyl (Hindu) ..	2	7	14
39	Bhima Yella...	10	Do. ...	10th June	Labourer	Ghantichor ...	2	6	22
40	Shiwa Rawaji	13	Do. ...	14th June	Domestic servant .	Chambhar ...	2	6	18
41	Laxaman Shahaji	11	Do. ...	18th June	Beggar	Mang	2	6	14
42	Mahadu Dhondu	11	Fair ...	28th June	Cattle-grazer ...	Maratha... ...	2	6	4
43	Gomia Rama...	13	Good ...	30th June	Beggar	Mang agarawadi.	2	6	2
44	Hari Bala	14	Do. ...	15th July	Labourer	Marátha... ...	2	5	17
45	Nana Rajaram	12	Fair ...	19th July	Goldsmith... ...	Sonar	2	5	13
46	Ramadayal Agamiri .	14	Do. ...	27th July	Beggar	Bhangi	2	5	5
47	Laxia Khandu	10	Do. ...	28th July	Thieving	Bhamta	2	5	4
48	Sobia Mannu...	14	Good ...	31st July	*Nil*	Banjara (Hindu).	2	5	1
49	Nandia Bhawani	13	Do. ...	2nd August ...	Labourer	Bhil	2	4	30
50	Bhima Margia	12	Do. ...	9th August ...	Cattle-grazer ...	Ghantichor ...	2	4	23
51	Ganapat Sakharam... ...	13	Do. ...	16th August ...	Labourer	Mali	2	4	16
52	Chandria Chanamallappa ...	14	Do. ...	27th August ...	Grain-shop-keeper .	Lingait	2	4	5
53	Bhima Balappa.	12	Do. ...	23rd September ...	Cattle-grazer ...	Ghantichor ...	2	3	9
54	Hanama Fakirappa... ...	14	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	2	3	9
55	Gaya Laxaman	12	Fair ...	29th September ...	Labourer	Marátha ..	2	3	3
56	Tukia Manaku	13	Do. ...	5th October ...	Cultivator	Patharawat ...	2	2	27
57	Bhima Nagappa	10	Good ...	19th October ...	Labourer	Wani	2	2	13
58	Tukaram Gianoba	12	Fair ...	11th November ...	Do.	Marátha ...	2	1	21
59	Shankar Gangaram... ...	10	Good ...	26th Do. ...	*Nil*...	Koli	2	1	6
60	Bhamia Ambaji	9	Weakly ...	Do. ...	Do....	Agri	2	1	6
61	Tania Lalaman	9	Good ...	Do. ...	Domestic Servant .	Marátha... ...	2	1	6
62	Bigal Bhuria...	14	Do. ...	4th December ...	Labourer	Dhed	2	...	28
63	Khema Rudha	10	Do. ...	8th Do. ...	Do.	Do.	2	...	24

MENT G.

Reformatory School at Yerrowda on 31st December 1899 and 1900.

Work on which employed.	Weight on admission.	Weight on 31st December.		During the year under report.			Height on 31st December.				Girth of Chest on 31st December.				Remarks.
		1899.	1900.	Gained	Stationary.	Lost.	1899.		1900.		1899.		1900.		
							Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.									
Monitor	63	89	98	9	...	...	5	¼	5	3¼	2	5½	2	5½	
Painter	60	104	110	6	...	...	5	4	5	6	2	6¾	2	7½	
Carpenter	50	61	66	5	...	...	4	7½	4	8¼	2	1	2	1½	
Do.	70	82	96	14	...	...	5	½	5	3¼	2	5	2	6	
Do.	56	80	93	13	...	...	4	10¾	5	¾	2	3¾	2	5	
Gardener	64	93	99	6	...	...	5	...	5	1½	2	6	2	7½	
Monitor	69	100	109	9	...	...	5	2¾	5	5¼	2	7	2	7½	
Painter	54	87	95	8	...	...	5	1	5	2	2	5½	2	5½	
Carpenter	56	73	82	9	...	...	4	10¼	5	½	2	2¼	2	3¼	
Monitor	56	71	81	10	...	...	4	9¾	4	11¾	2	2½	2	3	
Do.	69	88	102	14	...	...	5	1	5	2¼	2	4¾	2	6¼	
Blacksmith	61	82	99	17	...	...	4	7¾	4	10½	2	5½	2	6½	
Gardener	52	75	79	4	...	...	4	11¼	5	½	2	3¾	2	4½	
Monitor	70	89	110	21	...	...	5	...	5	2¾	2	6	2	7½	
Book-binder ...	60	77	88	11	...	...	5	¼	5	2¾	2	3½	2	4	
Gardener	50	70	76	6	...	...	4	7¼	4	9¾	2	3½	2	4	
Blacksmith	65	90	96	6	...	...	5	¼	5	1¼	2	6	2	6¼	
Do.	50	64	73	9	...	...	4	6¼	4	9	2	1½	2	2½	
Carpenter	61	80	89	9	...	...	5	½	5	3	2	4	2	4½	
Blacksmith	61	92	100	8	...	...	5	2½	5	3¾	2	5½	2	6¼	
Carpenter	65	91	104	13	...	...	5	2¼	5	4	2	4½	2	6¼	
Painter	65	77	88	11	...	...	4	10¼	5	¾	2	4	2	4¾	
Monitor	66	85	97	12	...	...	4	11¼	5	¼	2	4½	2	6	
Book-binder ...	59	74	85	11	...	...	4	9¾	5	¼	2	3	2	4¼	
Flower-gardener ...	62	80	94	14	...	...	5	1½	5	4¾	2	3½	2	5	
Gardener	70	92	102	10	...	..	5	1¾	5	3	2	6	2	6¼	
Do.	60	69	76	7	...	...	4	9¼	4	10¾	2	3½	2	4¼	
Do.	71	84	100	16	...	...	5	3½	5	6	2	4	2	5	
Do.	46	63	68	5	...	...	4	5	4	7	2	1¼	2	2½	
Gardener	50	65	72	7	...	...	4	8	4	11	2	½	2	2	
Painter	61	70	74	4	...	...	4	8	4	10¼	2	2	2	2	
Do.	52	68	78	10	...	...	4	7¼	4	9¾	2	2	2	4	
Monitor	80	99	107	8	...	...	5	4½	5	5¼	2	7½	2	8½	
Do.	72	94	100	6	...	...	5	3	5	4¼	2	5	2	6	
Gardener	77	88	95	7	...	...	4	11¾	5	2¼	2	4¼	2	4¾	
Blacksmith	70	84	94	10	...	...	5	1	5	3½	2	4½	2	6½	
Do.	67	90	98	8	...	...	5	¾	5	2	2	4¾	2	6	
Carpenter	62	79	91	12	...	...	5	¼	5	4	2	3¼	2	4¾	
Gardener	54	70	74	4	...	...	4	5¾	4	7½	2	2	2	2¼	
Mochi	67	94	100	6	...	...	5	1	5	1¾	2	6	2	6	
Gardener	56	67	72	5	...	...	4	8	4	10¼	2	2	2	2¾	
Do.	62	74	76	2	...	...	4	8	4	9	2	2½	2	4	
Do.	64	79	90	11	...	...	4	10	5	...	2	6	2	6¾	
Book-binder ...	67	85	91	6	...	...	4	11¼	4	11¾	2	5	2	5½	
Carpenter	48	56	59	3	...	...	4	5¾	4	7	2	1	2	1	
Gardener	69	88	100	12	...	...	5	3	5	5½	2	6	2	7½	
Carpenter	46	57	60	3	...	...	4	4	4	6¼	2	½	2	1	
Blacksmith	81	92	98	6	...	...	5	½	5	1	2	7	2	7	
Do.	76	94	101	11	...	...	5	2	5	3¼	2	6	2	7	
Gardener	66	76	88	12	...	...	5	¼	5	3½	2	3	2	3¾	
Do.	66	82	98	16	...	...	4	10¾	5	2	2	4	2	5¼	
Book-binder ...	87	101	109	8	...	...	5	1	5	1½	2	6½	2	7¼	
Carpenter	50	60	63	3	...	...	4	7	4	9	2	½	2	1¼	
Gardener	73	84	95	11	...	...	4	9½	4	11½	2	5½	2	6	
Carpenter	52	67	79	12	...	...	4	8¾	5	...	2	1½	2	2½	
Gardener	67	72	77	5	...	...	4	10¼	5	...	2	3	2	3	
Do.	71	79	84	5	...	...	4	8¾	4	10¾	2	4	2	4½	
Painter	67	88	102	14	...	...	5	2	5	4¾	2	5½	2	6¼	
Carpenter	52	57	60	3	...	...	4	4	4	5¼	2	1	2	1	
Book-binder ...	41	54	60	6	...	...	4	4	4	6	2	½	2	1½	
Carpenter	54	63	70	7	...	...	4	5	4	8	2	1	2	2¼	
Monitor	84	95	116	21	...	...	5	5	5	8½	2	6¾	2	8¼	
Carpenter	63	74	74	...	S	...	4	8¾	4	9½	2	4	2	4	

STATEMENT

No.	Names.	Approximate age on admission.	Health on admission.	Date of arrival.	Employment outside.	Caste.	Confinement undergone.		
							Years.	Months.	Days.
				1898.—*continued.*					
64	Khoda Rudha	8	Good ...	8th December ...	Labourer	Dhed	2	...	24
65	Nanna Prema	9	Weakly and asthmatic.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	2	...	24
				1899.					
66	Ramazan Murad	12	Good ...	11th January ...	Labourer	Musalman ...	1	11	21
67	Kondia Husen	10	Do. ...	17th do. ...	*Nil*	Do. ...	1	11	15
68	Mahadu Sadu	11	Fair ...	24th do. ...	Domestic servant .	Mahar	1	11	8
69	Vishwanath Atmaram ...	13	Good ...	25th do. ...	Student	Brahmin ...	1	11	7
70	Bhima Kungia	12	Do. ...	31st do. ...	Cattle-grazer ...	Bhamta... ...	1	11	1
71	Mohan Wala...	12	Do. ...	23rd March ...	Labourer	Waghari ...	1	9	9
72	Bala Tukaram	11	Do. ...	19th April ...	Cooly	Mahar	1	8	13
73	Atmaram Laxaman ...	12	Fair ...	1st May ...	Labourer	Maratha ...	1	8	...
74	Bhairu Mhasu	13	Good ...	9th do. ...	Thieving	Bhamta	1	7	23
75	Sayad Vazir Amir	11	Do. ...	11th do. ...	Student	Musalman ...	1	7	21
76	Satawa Sakharam	12	Do. ...	13th June ...	Making brooms and ropes.	Mang	1	6	19
77	Venkappa Tamanna ...	10	Do. ...	29th July ...	Domestic servant .	Kamathi ...	1	5	3
78	Gimalia Dungaria	11	Do. ...	3rd August ...	Cultivator ..	Dhandaka (Koli).	1	4	29
79	Rama Bapu	12	Do. ...	Do. ...	Labourer	Kharata (Wani) .	1	4	29
80	Motiram Zoonna	11	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sweetmeat-seller ...	Brahmin (Sáraswat).	1	4	29
81	Yamania Parappa	10	Do. ...	22nd August ...	Thieving	Ghantichor ...	1	4	10
82	Annia Yella	12	Do. ...	5th September ...	Labourer	Kamathi ...	1	3	27
83	Gopala Bapu...	12	Do. ...	22nd do. ...	*Nil*...	Mahar	1	3	10
84	Rama Ganu	13	Fair ...	3rd October ...	Labourer	Katakari ...	1	2	29
85	Dhanaji Ganesh	13	Good ...	21st do. ...	Domestic servant .	Bari (cultivator).	1	2	11
86	Barsia Kakadia	14	Do. ...	Do. ...	Labourer	Kathawadi ...	1	2	11
87	Govind Gangia	14	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Koli	1	2	11
88	Ladakia Hema	14	Fair ...	Do. ...	Do.	Marátha ...	1	2	11
89	Dhago Ambo	14	Good ...	Do. ...	Domestic servant .	Agri	1	2	11
90	Thario Dhurio	12	Do. ...	8th November ...	Labourer	Maghori (Hindu).	1	1	24
91	Sakhia Maruti	12	Do. ...	15th do. ...	Thieving	Bhamta ...	1	1	17
92	Popat Kerson	16	Do. ...	19th do. ...	Cigar-maker ...	Lohana (Kutchi).	1	1	13
93	Shrihari Balawant	12	Fair ...	2nd December ...	Student	Shimpi	1	...	30
94	Abdulla Mahitabshaw ...	14	Good ...	4th do. ...	Thieving	Musalman ...	1	...	28
95	Govinda Hari	11	Do. ...	9th do. ...	Labourer	Sutar	1	...	13
				1900.					
96	Pandu Vithu...	12	Good ...	18th January ...	Labourer	Mahar	...	11	14
97	Yesha Babaji...	11	Do. ...	20th do. ...	Do.	Kaikadi ...	...	11	12
98	Gulaba Bhaiji	10	Do. ...	29th do. ...	Do.	Pagi (Hindu) ...	...	11	3
99	Bhau Rawaji	12	Do. ...	9th March ...	Beggar	Marátha ...	...	9	23
100	Nania Kesheo	13	Do. ...	5th April ...	Domestic servant .	Koli	...	8	27
101	Ramchandra Appaji ...	14	Do. ...	27th April ...	Weaver	Sali	...	8	5
102	Bala Devia	12	Do. ...	5th May ...	Labourer	Kathiawádi ...	...	7	27
103	Bala Jania	12	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	...	7	27
104	Anant Babshet	14	Do. ...	11th May ...	Matchbox-dealer...	Wani	...	7	21
105	Parsu Maruti	12	Do. ...	13th do. ...	Cattle-grazer ...	Bhamta ...	...	7	19
106	Abdul Rahiman Abdul ...	12	Do. ...	14th do. ...	Weaver in a Mill ...	Musalman ...	...	7	18
107	Jetha Narayan	12	Do. ...	16th do. ...	Labourer	Bhangi	...	7	16
108	Bhaino Nanjo	11	Fair ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do	...	7	16
109	Moulo Dudo	10	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	...	7	16
110	Daud Narayanprasad ...	11	Do. ...	17th do. ...	Do.	Khatri	...	7	15
111	Shankar Vithu	10	Good ...	19th do. ...	Do.	Mali	...	7	13
112	Waria Chania	13	Fair ...	7th July ...	Cattle-grazer ...	Bhil	...	5	25
113	Ambu Bala	10	Good ...	11th do. ...	Vagrant	Kunbi	...	5	21
114	Bapu Salka	14	Do. ...	19th do. ...	Labourer	Vaghari ...	...	5	13
115	Mohan Amichand	15	Do. ...	19th do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	...	5	13
116	Gianu Dhondi	13	Do. ...	21st do. ...	Tailor	Shimpi	...	5	11
117	Mathura Parbhudas... ...	12	Fair ...	26th do. ...	Domestic servant...	Kunbi	...	5	6
118	Sadu Amaldar	12	Good ...	29th do. ...	Labourer	Pathan	...	5	3
119	Siddik Jaffar	13	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Musalman ...	...	5	3
120	Shirdil Dilawarkhan ...	13	Do. ...	4th August ...	Domestic servant .	Rohila	...	4	28
121	Mashia Shiwia	13	Do. ...	9th do. ...	Cattle-grazer ...	Mahar	...	4	23
122	Tofik Abed	14	Do. ...	26th do. ...	Labourer	Shiddi	...	4	6
123	Rama Gungia	12	Fair ...	31st do. ...	Do.	Thakar	...	4	1
124	Fouzadar Mir Hazor ...	14	Do. ...	4th September ...	Cattle-grazer ...	Pathan	...	3	28
125	Joharia Ranchod	12	Good ...	6th do. ...	Labourer	Nat	...	3	26
126	Bablia Ramji	11	Do. ...	16th do. ...	Fisher	Phutgi	...	3	16
127	Lashkari Alibax	11	Do. ...	17th October ...	Labourer	Jatvi	...	2	15
128	Sakhia Deoji	12	Do. ...	18th November ...	Do.	Varali	...	1	14
129	Tukia Rama	12	Do. ...	25th December ...	*Nil*	Mahar	...	1	7

G—*concluded.*

Work on which employed.	Weight on admission.	Weight on 31st December.		During the year under report.			Height on 31st December.				Girth of Chest on 31st December.				Remarks.
		1899.	1900.	Gained	Stationary.	Lost.	1899.		1900.		1899.		1900.		
							Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.											
Blacksmith... ...	52	62	70	8	...	...	4	6¼	4	8½	2	2	2	3	
Gardener	35	41	41	...	S.	...	4	...	4	1¼	1	11	1	11¾	
Blacksmith	83	92	101	9	...	...	5	2½	5	4¾	2	5½	2	7	
Carpenter	56	62	67	5	...	...	4	4	4	5¾	2	2¼	2	3	
Do.	60	70	74	4	...	...	4	6	4	8	2	2½	2	2¾	
Flower-gardener ...	78	38	92	4	...	...	5	¾	5	2	2	4¼	2	5	
Gardener	61	67	74	7	...	...	4	7¼	4	8¾	2	2½	2	3½	
Blacksmith... ...	66	70	76	6	...	...	4	7¼	4	9¼	2	3	2	3¼	
Gardener	45	52	54	2	...	...	4	1¼	4	2½	2	½	2	1	
Carpenter	57	63	64	1	...	...	4	9	4	10	2	2	2	2	
Blacksmith... ...	72	85	99	14	...	...	4	11¼	5	2	2	3½	2	5¾	
Carpenter	56	66	74	8	...	...	4	6½	4	8	2	3	2	3¾	
Gardener	67	74	77	3	...	...	4	9	4	11½	2	3½	2	3½	
Blacksmith... ...	54	65	66	1	...	...	4	7	4	8¾	2	1¾	2	2½	
Flower-gardener ...	64	70	77	7	...	...	4	8¼	4	10½	2	2¼	2	3¾	
Do. ...	67	80	84	4	...	...	4	8½	4	10¾	2	3½	2	4½	
Carpenter	64	69	69	...	S.	...	4	7	4	7½	2	3	2	3	
Blacksmith... ...	58	60	64	4	...	...	4	4½	4	6½	2	½	2	1	
Gardener	52	58	59	1	...	...	4	5	4	7	2	...	2	¼	
Carpenter	54	62	62	...	S.	...	4	4	4	4¾	2	2	2	2	
Gardener	63	75	79	4	...	...	5	1½	5	3	2	3¼	2	3¾	
Do.	79	85	88	3	...	...	4	11	5	¾	2	4	2	4¼	
Do.	85	92	102	10	...	...	5	...	5	2	2	6	2	6½	
Do.	84	87	97	10	...	...	4	11¼	5	1¼	2	5½	2	6½	
Do.	86	92	103	11	...	...	5	1½	5	4¼	2	5½	2	6	
Do.	80	87	95	8	...	...	4	11¾	5	1½	2	4¼	2	5½	
Blacksmith	70	77	80	3	...	...	4	7¼	4	8¼	2	5	2	5	
Do.	70	74	74	...	S.	...	4	6¼	4	7	2	3¾	2	3¾	
Do.	97	102	108	6	...	...	5	2¼	5	2¾	2	7½	2	7½	
Carpenter	51	51	51	...	S.	...	4	5	4	5	2	1	2	1	
Blacksmith... ...	86	89	95	6	...	...	5	¼	5	1¼	2	5½	2	7	
Carpenter	52	54	56	2	...	...	4	3½	4	5¼	2	1	2	1	
Gardener	71	...	80	9	...	...	...	...	4	8½	...	...	2	3½	
Do.	67	...	75	8	...	...	...	...	4	9¼	...	...	2	3½	
Do.	46	...	49	3	...	...	...	...	4	¾	...	...	1	11½	
Blacksmith... ...	66	...	74	8	...	...	...	...	4	8¼	...	...	2	3¾	
Do.	73	...	84	11	...	...	...	...	4	11¼	...	...	2	3¾	
Painter	84	...	98	14	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	2	7	
Do.	63	...	78	15	...	...	...	...	4	7¾	...	...	2	3¼	
Gardener	66	...	82	16	...	...	...	...	4	9½	...	...	2	3½	
Do.	66	...	75	9	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	2	2	
Book-binder ...	65	...	69	4	...	...	...	...	4	8¼	...	...	2	2½	
Blacksmith... ...	72	...	86	14	...	...	...	...	4	10½	...	...	2	4	
Carpenter	70	...	80	10	...	...	...	...	4	10½	...	...	2	4½	
Mochi	54	...	63	9	...	...	...	...	4	5½	...	...	2	1¾	
Gardener	44	...	48	4	...	...	...	...	4	1¾	...	...	2	...	
Book-binder ...	60	...	70	10	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	2	1¾	
Gardener	58	...	60	2	...	...	...	...	4	4¾	...	...	2	1½	
Painter	62	...	75	13	...	...	...	...	4	5¼	...	...	2	3¾	
Gardener	49	...	54	5	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	11½	
Painter	77	...	88	11	...	...	...	...	4	11	...	...	2	4½	
Blacksmith... ...	79	...	85	6	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	4¼	
Painter	73	...	80	7	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	2	4½	
Do.	54	...	63	9	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	2	2½	
Do.	61	...	67	6	...	...	...	...	4	6¼	...	...	2	2½	
Book-binder ...	69	...	74	5	...	...	...	...	4	9¼	...	...	2	3½	
Do. ...	60	...	63	3	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	2	2	
Mochi	77	...	78	1	...	...	...	...	4	7¼	...	...	2	5	
Blacksmith... ...	82	...	88	6	...	...	...	...	4	9¾	...	...	2	4¾	
Gardener	63	...	77	14	...	...	...	...	4	7½	...	...	2	5½	
Book-binder ...	80	...	101	21	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	2	6	
Carpenter	68	...	77	9	...	...	...	...	4	4¾	...	...	2	4	
Gardener	44	...	51	7	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	11½	
Carpenter	64	...	74	10	...	...	...	...	4	6¼	...	...	2	2½	
Gardener	63	...	70	7	...	...	...	...	4	7¼	...	...	2	2¼	
Carpenter	61	...	65	4	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	2	2¼	

Height.			Chest.			Weight.	Number of boys.	
Number.	Lost or gained.	Inches.	Number.	Lost or gained.	Inches.	Gained.	1899.	1900.
0	Lost	...	0	Lost	...			
1	Stationary.	...	18	Stationary.	...			
5	Gained.	½	6	Gained.	¼	Above 10 lbs. ...	27	33
6	„	¾	18	„	½	Do. 5 to 10 lbs. ...	54	54
6	„	1	12	„	¾	Do. ½ to 5 lbs. ...	48	36
12	„	1¼	17	„	1			
8	„	1½	6	„	1¼	Total gained ...	129	123
6	„	1¾	14	„	1½			
15	„	2	1	„	1¾	Stationary ...	1	6
8	„	2¼	2	„	2			
12	„	2½	1	„	2¼	Lost ...	0	0
8	„	2¾	...	...	...			
2	„	3	...	...	...			
4	„	3¼	...	...	...			
1	„	3½	...	...	...			
1	„	3¾	...	...	...			

STATEMENT H.

Statement showing the Cost of Maintenance incurred under the following heads during 1899 and 1900.

	Amount.	
	1899.	1900.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Fixed establishment	6,547 15 11	6,958 15 7
2. Allowance to Hospital Assistant	60 0 0	54 0 0
3. Rations, excluding hospital rations	4,201 4 3	6,225 14 8
4. Hospital Charges, including hospital diet	617 8 8	527 14 6
5. Clothing and bedding	398 7 0	1,004 11 9
6. Contingencies...	.....	.....

	1899.	1900.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(*a*) Water charges ...	516 3 2	695 15 1
(*b*) Lighting charges ...	116 8 9	119 9 7
(*c*) Other charges ...	888 11 6	1,064 13 8
	1,521 7 5	1,880 6 4
Total ...	13,346 11 3	16,651 14 10

Reformatory Schools—I.

	1899.	1900.
Number of Schools	1	1
Number admitted in the year	30	36
Number discharged in the year	18	37
Number remaining at end of year	130	129
Religion.		
Brâhmins	7	5
Other Hindus	102	104
Mahomedans	18	17
Christians	2	2
Israelites	1	1
Education on admission.		
Able to read	5	2
Illiterate	25	34
Number taught agriculture	21	49
Number taught other industries	9	80
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Expenditure	13,346 11 3	16,651 14 10

Reformatory Schools—II.

After-conduct of Boys discharged during the three years preceding the year of Report.

Total number discharged in the three years	94
Number of boys discharged who were taught agriculture ...	37
Number occupied in agriculture after discharge	5
Number who were taught other trades and handicrafts ...	57
Number occupied in the trades and handicrafts taught them...	5
Number occupied in industries not taught at School ...	23
Unemployed or with friends	5
Re-convicted	8
Of bad character	2
Not known or not reported on	46

No. 8 of 1900-1901.

Report on the Reformatory Vernacular School at Poona, Yerrowda (Population) Táluka Haveli, District Poona, inspected by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona, P. D., on the 23rd of July 1900.

Date of last Inspection, 7th August 1899, and by whom inspected, 3rd Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona.

Date of the foundation of the School, 3rd September 1870.

GENERAL REPORT.

Accommodation and present state of building. Repairs how carried out	The school meets in Government building. Area 1,531 square feet. Well lighted and ventilated. Repairs carried out.
Condition of furniture and apparatus. Articles still required. Unserviceable dead stock.	41 articles in good order. None require repairs. None required.
Number of books (including Class-books) in Library, Class-books required. Number of books unserviceable.	105 books and 2 maps. In good order. None require repairs. None required. All departmental books are used here.
School Registers and Records, how kept.	Only Register No. II is kept.

Pupils, their manner, and discipline, classification by caste of total number on register.	Orderly.	Hindus.				Mahomedans.	Others.	Total number of pupils.
		Bráhmans.	Hindus.	Low Castes.	Aboriginal and hill tribes.			
		5	83	31	.....	17	5	141

Name of each Teacher.	Training and other qualifications.	Completed service in				Salary, including Allowances.	Standard taught.	Remarks regarding each Teacher.	Directory for 190 .	
		The Department.		This School.					Page.	No.
		Years.	Mths.	Years.	Mths.					
1 Shripat Waman Gorhe	None	1	8	1	8	20	IV and III	Work good.		
2 Vithalsing Harising	Do.	...	5	...	5	12	II and I	Do.		
3 Sakharam Ganpat Pupil teacher .	Do.	...	1	...	1	...	Infant and below.	A juvenile convict.		

General Remarks and recommendations by the Inspecting Officer.	Results good on the whole. There are no special standards for this school. The instruction is given up to Standard III only for two hours a day and Standard IV is taught for three hours a day. Under these circumstances the studies of the ordinary standards prove too many and the classes were examined in the portions taught. Geography of Bombay Presidency was taught to Standard II. The substance of lessons in Modi and Bálbodha was not understood. Verses were recited but not understood. Pustis not written. Parts of speech could be distinguished in Standard IV. Words not separated in Bálbodha and Modi.

Number of Pupils on the Register.	Average attendance during the preceding twelve months.	Number of Pupils present at the examination.	Standard under which examined.	Number of Pupils examined under each standard.	Result of the Examination. Number passed in 1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Sanitary Primer.	Needlework.	All Heads.	Length of time the Pupils have been in their present Class. Passed pupils. 1 year and under.	Between 1 and 2 years.	2 years and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
141	116·3	136	Vernacular Standard.	118										
			VI											
			V											
16		*16	IV	12	11	8	8	11	...	...	3	2	1	...
23		23	III	28	12	17	17	19	...	...	11	9	2	...
28		28	II	28	25	19	26	10	...	...	9	9	...	...
31		31	I	31	24	17	18	...	...	...	14	14	...	...
Average monthly number on the rolls during the last 12 months. (132·6)														
24		24	Infants	24	Of these		21	are advanced.			...	...	...	...
19		14	Beginners.											
			Total.											
141			Anglo-Vernacular Standard.		*Of these four passed last year.									
			V											
			IV											
			III											
			II											
Percentage to population.			I											
			Total.											

Standard under which examined.	Length of time the Pupils have been in their present Class—*continued.* Pupils not passed or not presented. 1 year and under.	Between 1 and 2 years.	2 years and over.	Race or Creed of Passed Scholars. Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese and Native Christians.	Jews.	Pársis.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Others.	Distribution of Free Studentships by Standards and by Caste or Race. Bráhmans.	Other Hindus.	Low Castes.	Aboriginal and Hill tribes.	Mahomedans.	Others.
4	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Vernacular Standard.																
VI																
V																
IV	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...						
III	8	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	7	...						
II	15	4	...	...	1	...	...	2	6	...						
I	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...						
Infant Beginners.	42	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Free School.					
Total.																
Anglo-Vernacular Standard.																
V																
IV																
III																
II																
I																
Total																

Despatched to the Educational Inspector, C. D., on the 3rd of August 1900.

K. G. KELKAR,

Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona Sub-Division.

No. 189 OF 1901.

Remarks made by the Sessions Judge, Poona, on the Annual Report for 1900 made by the Superintendent of the Reformatory School at Yerrowda, to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency.

I think that the Visitors will be in a better position to decide whether any boys under 12 years of age have been unnecessarily sent to the Reformatory and whether a representation should be made in the matter of any individual inmate, if Magistrates are directed to endorse on the warrant the reason why a sentence of whipping has not been passed or why the case has not been dealt with under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code or Section 31, Act VIII of 1897.

The Visitors as well as the Managing authority will thus be in a better position to ascertain whether proper attention is paid by the Magistrates to the orders of Government in Resolution No. 8352, dated 15th December 1898, Judicial Department.

Representation made in the proper quarter, as each case of inattention to the above orders of Government may arise, will be far more effectual than a general annual complaint such as that in paragraph 2 (*a*) of the Superintendent's report.

The question of suitable religious instruction in a Reformatory School, as apart from mere colourless moral instruction, is a problem which seems to require consideration, as a practical difficulty which needs to be dealt with in such an institution, where boys are entirely removed from the influence of their own relations and friends at the age when they are most susceptible to religious influence.

H. F. ASTON,
Sessions Judge.

Poona Sessions Court,
2nd/3rd April 1901.

Remarks made by the Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Poona College of Science, on the Report by the Superintendent, Yerrowda Reformatory, for the year ending 31st December 1900.

With regard to paragraph 2, Section (*a*) of Report—

I do not see any objection to boys of 10 years or over, who have fallen into bad habits or bad company, and whose guardians are unsatisfactory, being sent to the Reformatory. Nearly all the boys who enter are illiterate; and for young boys unable to read and write, much time in the Vernacular School may be profitably spent.

For the year 1901, some improvement in the education of the boys may be attained by giving some more time in the Vernacular School, and by giving *every* boy some time every week in Drawing and Carpentry. With this object in view, a time-table has been prepared, and is now being tried in the School and Workshop. For this practical training, an initial expense for Drawing benches, Carpenter's benches, and tools will have to be met; and an allowance for

Drawing Paper, Pencils, Chalk, &c.	...	4 annas per pupil.
Timber, Lead, and other materials	...	8 „ „
		12 „ „

will be required every month. I feel certain, however, that the advantages to the boys will far more than compensate for this extra expense.

A. W. THOMSON, D.Sc., C.E.,
Professor, Mechanical Engineering.

College of Science,
Poona, 16th April 1901.

B 630—9

No. $\frac{2151}{1}$ OF 1901.

22nd April 1901.

Remarks made by the Superintendent, Yerrowda Central Prison, on the Annual Report for 1900 made by the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Yerrowda, to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency.

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1. I cannot agree with the axiom that boys under 12 should not be sent to a Reformatory. Boys under 12 can thieve, and lie, and be the associate and accomplice of criminals, and they are far more likely to be reclaimed and made grow into honest men, if subjected to some reformatory influence, and removed from the scenes and surroundings of their first crimes. If there is any efficacy in a Reformatory it ought to be most efficacious in the case of the younger and less hardened characters. With regard to the discharge of all over 16, I know that such is the rule in England; but a very different method of dealing with them is adopted in the United States, where the limit is from 21 to 25, and the trend of Continental opinion also is in favour of raising the age limit. Professor Stoos proposes to raise the age for commitment to 18, and says: "It is only by degrees that a juvenile acquires physical and mental development. The period of transition falls as a rule between the 14th and 18th year * * * What is lacking in a juvenile is not so much the faculty of discerning whether his conduct is wrong, and deserves punishment, *as the power to conform to what he knows to be right*—the power to resist solicitations of evil—in a word, what a juvenile lacks is maturity of character." And there is a strong body of opinion in England which supports the raising of the limit of age for commitment. I decidedly think that some principle of separation or classification by age should exist; it is common sense that a boy of 12 should not have the same *regimen* as a boy of 16 to 18, either as to work, play, sleep or diet. That this may be difficult, I grant, and for that reason I thought it was a pity some of the older boys were not got rid of before the milder *regime* was adopted at the Reformatory. I now merely wish to point out that the course recommended is a retrograde one from the point of prevention of crime.

2. With reference to paragraph 3, I have only to remark that by the limits placed on the juvenile by want of development his crimes are necessarily as a rule offences against property of the lighter kind, such as simple theft.

3. The 30 boys alluded to in paragraph 3 (*a*) remind me of the 33 boys sent to the Philanthropic Home at Red Hill in 1891, with no previous convictions against any of them. On close examination, however, it turned out that at least 24 per cent. had been in voluntary homes and truant schools, and that *all* had committed offences in addition to the offences for which they were actually on this occasion convicted. As the parents of the boys admitted into the Yerrowda Reformatory are, with rare exceptions, vagrants and men without means of subsistence, it is evident that the chances are the boys would get no good training, and in all human probability an evil one.

4. Finally, with regard to the overcrowding of the Reformatory and its possible enlargements, I would like to point out that the larger such an institution be, the less useful it is in a Reformatory sense; for to reform you must individualise and not deal with juveniles in a mass.

5. I most thoroughly agree with the Superintendent that the clothing at the School should be so altered in cut and fit as to bear the least possible resemblance to prison kit.

J. JACKSON, Captain, I. M. S.,
Superintendent, Central Prison, Yerrowda.

Remarks by Ráo Bahádur Ganesh Govind Gokhale on the Administration Report of the Reformatory School for the year 1900.

I do not approve of the suggestion made in paragraph 2 (*a*) as regards the age for detaining the boys in the Reformatory for the same reasons as given by the Superintendent, Yerrowda Central Prison, in his accompanying remarks. I am of opinion that the age limit of admitting and releasing boys should be followed as laid down in the Reformatory Act.

2. In paragraph 14, it is stated that instructions to the inmates are given under three heads—1, industrial; 2, literary; and 3, physical. Some details are given regarding literary and physical education in the report, but nothing is said regarding the method in which the industrial education is imparted and the progress made by the boys during the year in it. I am of opinion that the Inspector of Technical Education should be requested to examine the school in Industrial Education every year in March and to make a report of the result which should be appended to the Administration Report.

3. I had suggested several times to provide a Gujaráti teacher for the Gujaráti speaking boys and I am glad that the matter is taken up.

4. I beg to suggest that religious instruction should also be given to the boys. I remember having noticed some two years ago that the "shendees" of all Hindu boys were clean shaven. I asked the late Superintendent, why it was so, and he replied that it was the *wish* of the boys. I think that explanation was unsatisfactory. The Superintendent is the guardian of the boys and he should see that they are taken care of in every respect as intelligent and civilised parents would do with regard to their children, of course, *minus* the liberty of going anywhere they liked. The boys should be made to observe caste system. No low-caste boy should be employed in cooking or in serving the meals. On native holidays better food should be provided.

5. Paragraph 11 (*b*).—Under the head Agriculture, the only information given in the report is about the cost of seeds and value of the out-turn and *in cash*. I beg to say that is not sufficient. The area under each sort of cultivation and also the details of operations for each kind of cultivation should have been given; also different sorts of seeds sown in different plots and the out-turns in *quantities* and causes of successes and failures of each crop ought to have been given. Without this no one will be in a position to say that the results were satisfactory or otherwise. Also it ought to have been stated, the amount of Government assessment on the land and whether it is paid or it is free of assessment; in calculating profits, the amount of leviable assessment should be deducted. The most important information on this subject has, I am of opinion, altogether been omitted in the report, I mean what the boys have learnt by different sorts of operations in the fields, and how much knowledge they have added to their previous stock on the subject during the year from the failures and successes of the different crops. In calculating profits on works done in the workshops, the salaries of master-carpenter, master-painter, &c., should be, I am of opinion, charged to the work done.

6. I am of opinion that the object of establishing Reformatories is not to make money but to prepare juvenile offenders as skilled workmen, so that they may maintain themselves when they are released, and an Administration Report of a Reformatory should *principally* contain information as regards the progress made by the inmates in different branches of industry. And I beg to suggest that more information should be given under this head in future.

7. I beg to suggest that Visitors should meet in a committee once or twice every year to inspect the school and discuss matters in connection with it.

GANESH GOVIND GOKHALE,
Visitor, Reformatory School.

16*th May* 1901.

No. 3305 OF 1901.

As I have not had an opportunity of visiting the Reformatory School since I took charge of the Jail Department, I do not propose to write at any length.

2. The Superintendent reports that the school is conducted on the same lines as in the past. Under these circumstances no great change in its character would be noticeable. The school has only been for a very short time under the direction of the Educational Department and doubtless that Department has not had the opportunity of introducing many reforms.

3. The great difficulty the Educational Department has to contend against is the want of a proper and suitable school-house. The school is still at Yerrowda. The boys still live in their grim prison and are surrounded with prison associations. A new site should be selected and a school and not a prison erected.

4. There are, however, two reforms which might be introduced at once. The dress of the boys should be altered. Some uniform, similar to that worn by boys in native schools, should be provided. The use of the word "warder" should be forbidden and the word itself should be deleted from every document. Warders should be styled peons and should be dressed as such. Possibly there may be other simple reforms which could be effected at once and without difficulty, but for the moment I cannot call any to mind. Should I notice anything of the sort during the coming rains, I will at once bring it to notice. I read with interest the Superintendent's remarks in paragraph 14 (*c*) of the report. If this evening class is made pleasant for the boys, I believe it will do much to improve them. A native school-master told me that his boys much appreciated the evening recreation; he did not call it a class, and that prohibition from attending these evening readings was a very real and effective punishment. The remarks in paragraph 5 (*a*) are worthy of notice. The Police should not be employed in looking up these unfortunate youths after they have left the school. This system was bad enough when the Reformatory was under the Jail Department, but now that it has come under the control of the Education Department it is indefensible.

H. N. ALEXANDER,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Bombay, 29th May 1901.

No. 5470 OF 1901.

Poona, 20th June 1901.

Returned with compliments.

2. Undersigned regrets that he has not yet had time to visit the Reformatory School.

3. There is no doubt that the questions of admission to, and discharge from, the School require careful consideration. As regards the former, undersigned agrees with the suggestion made by the District Judge that the Magistrate committing a boy to the School should endorse on the warrant his reasons for doing so. As regards the latter, it would certainly appear that upon discharge steps should be taken to obtain for the boy work in the trade which he has learnt at the School, or at least he might be provided with a certificate of character and attainments.

4. The "one turn at cricket" under supervision must, I should think, be very unprofitable, and could hardly lead to a knowledge of the game or the pleasure of the players; and I should think that the boys' own native games would be more suitable.

G. T. KEATINGE,
District Magistrate, Poona.

No. 581 OF 1901.

Reformatory School.
Yerrowda, 22nd June 1901.

From

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE REFORMATORY SCHOOL,
Yerrowda.

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, herewith, for submission to Government, the Annual Report of the Yerrowda Reformatory School for the year ending 31st December 1900, together with the accompaniments noted in the margin.

Remarks by the Sessions Judge, Poona, dated 2nd April 1901.
Remarks by the Professor of Mechanical Engineering, dated 16th April 1901.
Remarks by the Superintendent, Yerrowda Central Prison, dated 22nd April 1901.
Remarks by Ráo Bahádur G. G. Gokhale, dated 16th May 1901.
Remarks by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay, dated 29th May 1901.
Remarks by the District Magistrate, Poona, dated 20th June 1901.

2. On the question of age for detention in the Reformatory, I admit that, as remarked by Dr. Jackson, boys under 12 years of age can steal, lie, &c. But the point is to be sure that in them the offence is the result of criminal habit. Only boys who commit offences knowingly and with intent ought to be the fit objects for Reformatory treatment. Thus a certain degree of knowledge and intention is essential, and these are wanting in the boys below 12 years of age. On the other hand, in considering the opposite extreme, we have to look to the actual conditions of this country instead of being led by what is thought in the United States or other countries of the world. If the "period of transition" there, as quoted by Dr. Jackson, "falls as a rule between the 14th and 18th year," in India, owing to climatic and social causes, it is between the 12th and the 16th year. This is what the Madras Committee on Reformatory Schools also said in its report on the subject: "It seems to us that boys who have completed their sixteenth year may for all practical purposes, so far as providing for themselves goes, be considered to be of mature age. Youths in this country are generally married before they have attained the age of 16; and we think we may safely say that they are generally not only regarded as capable, but *are* capable of conducting most of the ordinary business of life. This would be more particularly the case with boys of the class likely to be sent to Reformatories, and with reference to the sort of work they might be expected to have to do and the position they might hope to fill on release. For a year or two before they attain the 16th year, boys usually receive full wages for their labour on farms and in the fields." For the present, however, the course suggested by the District Judge, *viz.*, that Magistrates be directed to endorse on the warrant the reason why a sentence of whipping has not been passed or why the case has not been dealt with under Section 31 of Act VIII of 1897 (Reformatory Schools Act) seems to be most appropriate, and Government may be requested to pass an order for giving effect to it in future.

3. On the subject of religious instruction and observance of caste rules, I beg to observe that the principle of religious neutrality is or ought to be as much applicable to Reformatories as to other public schools, though such a

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principle does not prevent the School authorities from teaching and inculcating the great truths of religion and morality common to all mankind. I may also add for the information of Ráo Bahádur G. G. Gokhale that low-caste boys are not employed in this Reformatory in cooking or serving the meals.

4. With regard to paragraphs 2 and 5 of the remarks made by the just-named gentleman, I beg to refer him to the published Annual Report of this Reformatory for the year 1898, in which the very same remarks of his and the then Superintendent's reply are printed in full.

5. The remaining questions touched upon in the remarks appended to the report, namely those referring to the boys' dress, the system of instruction, and the disposal of the youths on discharge may be left to be discussed at the forthcoming Conference.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

N. M. PAJNIGAR,

Superintendent, Reformatory School, Yerrowda.

[Submitted through the Educational Inspector, Central Division, Poona.]

No. 3033 of 1901-1902.

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Poona, Office of the Educational Inspector, C. D. 28th June 1901.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the Annual Report of the Superintendent, Yerrowda Reformatory School, with accompaniments.

2. I have only been able to pay one visit to the School so far, so that the following remarks are written in all diffidence.

3. If the School is to be regarded as a School and not as a prison, and it is impossible for Government to remove it elsewhere, I think that the surrounding wall should be removed. The Superintendent informs me that after very few months very few of the boys, in his opinion, would try to escape and the scholars can always be locked up at night just as they are now.

4. I think that the abolition of the present ominous looking uniform, and above all the ticket numbers, is most desirable. This suggestion is made by the Superintendent and approved by Captain J. Jackson. I also strongly approve of the substitution of peons for warders in name and dress.

5. The suggestion of the Sessions Judge as to the endorsement on the warrant by the Magistrate appears to me admirable.

6. I will only venture finally to call attention to paragraph 4 of Captain J. Jackson's remarks, with the tenor of which I heartily concur.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. D. PRIOR,

Educational Inspector, C. D.